



## WORLD FILBERT FORECAST CALLS FOR RECORD CROP

Forecasts call for filbert production in the three principal foreign producing countries (Italy, Spain, and Turkey) to total a record 353,000 metric tons (in-shell basis) in 1974. This slightly exceeds the 1970 record of 351,000 tons, and is 3 percent above the 1973 harvest, now placed at 343,500 tons.

The relatively large September 1973 carry-in stocks in Turkey are now reported low. The stocks reportedly were from the 1970, 1971, and 1972 nut crops and export and consumption data do not explain their sudden disappearance. Prices have risen slightly and are remaining firm. Preliminary figures place 1973-74 marketing year exports at a record 276,000 tons (in-shell basis).

While Italy's almond crop has suffered severe weather damage for the second consecutive year, the 1974 filbert crop suffered little or no damage. Current estimates place the 1974 Italian crop at 105,000 tons, up 19 percent from the 1973 harvest now placed at 88,000 tons. Spanish filbert production, also greatly enhanced by favorable weather, is projected at 28,000 tons, up 81 percent over the 1973 crop of 15,500 tons and 40 percent over the 1972 crop of 20,000 tons. Production in Turkey, somewhat optimistic (this year is supposed to be an off-year in the production cycle), is expected to reach a level of 220,000 tons in 1974. This compares to an estimated 240,000 tons harvested in 1973. The 1973 crop represented Turkey's largest, equaling the 240,000-ton record crop of 1970. U.S. production, insignificant in international trade, has not been forecast for 1974.

Overseas shipments in 1973-74 by the three principal exporters are expected to total a record 276,000 tons, up 10 percent over deliveries in 1972-73. If accurate, this would represent the fourth consecutive record level of exports. Italian shipments are expected to total 58,000 tons, compared to 51,000 tons in 1972-73 and 63,200 tons in 1971-72. Spanish exports for 1973-74 are placed at 8,000 tons, down 47 percent below the 1972-73 level of 15,000 tons. This decline reflects mounting Turkish competition and smaller domestic availabilities. Turkish exports are estimated at a record 220,000 tons, up 19 percent over the 1972-73 total of 185,100 tons. U.S. exports are insignificant in world trade.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts so far this marketing year (September 1973 - April 1974) totaled 3,922 tons, nearly 70 percent above the 2,322 tons imported during the same period in 1972-73. Nearly all came from Turkey in both years.

Prices have risen slightly over the past year, reflecting the relative shortages of other edible nuts. During June 1974, Italian in-shell Avellinos were selling for an average 36 cents per pound (f.o.b. Italian port), compared to 33 cents per pound a year ago. Shelled Avellinos, currently quoted at 92 cents per pound (f.o.b.), sold for 89 cents per pound 3 months ago and 77 cents 1 year ago.

As used in this report, and in all subsequent summaries, tonnages are quoted in metric units, and 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2,204.6 pounds.

FILBERTS, SHELLED KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port  
first week each month 1969-73 marketing years <sup>1/</sup>  
(In U.S. cents per pound)

First week of	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 <sup>1/</sup>	1972-73	1973-74
September .....	61.0	59.9	58.2	54.4	61.2
October .....	61.5	63.7	63.1	---	61.2
November .....	68.9	64.8	56.1	57.2	61.2
December .....	68.3	62.3	56.1	57.2	60.3
January .....	72.1	57.2	58.5	58.1	60.8
February .....	70.8	57.2	59.0	58.1	62.1
March .....	69.1	56.6	58.5	57.2	62.1
April .....	67.5	56.1	57.1	59.0	64.4
May .....	66.4	57.2	59.0	57.6	---
June .....	67.0	60.4	---	58.5	---
July .....	61.0	---	54.4	59.4	---
August .....	61.5	58.2	54.4	56.3	---

<sup>1/</sup> Starting in January 1972 prices are monthly averages, f.o.b., Turkish port.

FILBERTS, IN-SHELL: Production in specified countries,  
annual 1970-74  
(In thousands of metric tons 1/)

Region and Country	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>
Foreign:					
Italy .....	85.0	95.0	75.0	88.0	105.0
Spain .....	26.0	20.0	20.0	15.5	28.0
Turkey .....	240.0	150.0	190.0	240.0	220.0
Total .....	351.0	265.0	285.0	343.5	353.0
United States .....	8.4	10.3	9.2	10.8	10.0
Total world .....	359.4	275.3	294.2	354.3	363.0

1/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds. 2/ Revised. 3/ Forecast.

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries,  
1969-73 marketing years 1/  
(In thousands of metric tons 2/)

Type and Country	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>3/</u>
In-Shell:					
Italy .....	11.0	14.0	17.0	18.0	<u>4/</u>
Spain .....	<u>5/</u> 8.2	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Turkey .....	1.2	4.0	3.0	3.0	<u>4/</u>
Total .....	20.7	---	---	---	---
Shelled:					
Italy .....	5.8	18.5	21.0	14.7	<u>4/</u>
Spain .....	<u>5/</u> .3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Turkey .....	81.0	67.0	72.0	91.0	<u>4/</u>
Total .....	86.8	---	---	---	---
In-Shell Equivalent:					
Italy .....	24.3	55.4	63.2	51.0	58.0
Spain .....	8.8	13.0	15.0	15.0	8.0
Turkey .....	163.8	138.4	145.2	185.4	220.0
Total .....	196.9	206.8	223.4	251.4	276.0

1/ Marketing year begins September 1.

2/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Separation into shelled and in-shell not available. 5/ Based on Bureau of Census data.

## ALMOND HARVEST A RECORD IN 1974

Led by an expected record U.S. crop of 100,000 metric tons, world almond output for 1974 is forecast at a record 195,000 tons (shelled basis). This compares to the 132,300 ton crop of 1973 and the 1966-70 5-year average of 127,200 tons. The increase in output is attributed to excellent weather in the U.S. and good to excellent weather in Spain, combined with rapidly-increasing bearing surface in both countries.

Almond production in the principal foreign producing countries is forecast at 95,000 tons for 1974. This is 46 percent above 1973 production. This sizable increase in output is attributed to favorable weather and new plantings coming into bearing. However, cold and rainy weather recorded in Italy, Portugal, and Morocco during early spring, somewhat curtailed crop potential.

The Italian harvest, which seemed headed for a dramatic recovery from the lowest output recorded in recent years (7,000 tons in 1973), is now forecast at 21,000 tons. While this represents a considerable increase over the 1973 crop, it is still about 28 percent below the 1964-73 10-year average of 29,000 tons. If this forecast is accurate, it will represent Italy's fourth consecutive below-average harvest. The Portuguese harvest is expected to total 5,000 tons, about 38 percent less than that of a year ago. The almond harvest in Morocco is now forecast at 5,000 tons, compared to 5,500 tons in 1973.

Both Iran and Spain reported relatively favorable weather and increased harvests. Iran's 1974 crop is expected to reach a level of about 9,000 tons, about 26 percent above the 1973 harvest of 7,100 tons, and equaling the 1972 crop. Spain suffered some frost damage in the southern regions, but still expects a record crop of 55,000 tons, 49 percent above the 1973 harvest of 37,000 tons. Some of this increase is attributed to additional bearing acreage.

The official forecast for the 1974 U.S. crop is 100,000 tons, 47 percent above the 68,000 ton 1973 harvest.

Demand for almonds during the first part of the 1973-74 marketing year continued strong, thus creating upward pressure on world prices. Uncommitted carry-in stocks from the 1972 crop were nonexistent,<sup>a</sup> and the 1973 crop was below expectation. For the second consecutive year, buyers were faced with relatively tight supplies.

While prices remained high during the first part of the year, currently they are on the decline, reacting principally to reduced consumption and an anticipated record 1974 crop. Prices, however, are still relatively high. Spanish unselected Valencias were quoted at \$1.72 per pound (f.o.b. Spanish port) in January 1974 and \$1.59 per pound in May 1974. This compares to \$1 in January 1973 and \$1.56 in May 1973.

Bari shelled unselected were quoted at \$1.66 per pound (f.o.b. Italian port) in February, compared to \$1.06 a year ago. As of June 1974, Bari sold for \$1.43 per pound, compared to \$1.73 per pound during June of last year.

The P. G. unselected is currently quoted at \$1.38, while the price stood at \$1.74 per pound in July 1973.

Exports from the six major producing countries (Iran, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and the U.S.) during the 1973-74 year are expected to amount to 78,000 metric tons, slightly below the 1972-73 level of 81,000 tons.

For the 1973-74 season, U.S. exports are expected to total 35,000 tons, up 10,000 tons from the previous year's level. These figures only include the almonds reported by the Bureau of the Census in the "Almonds Shelled" and "Almonds, Not Shelled" categories. A large and increasing volume of almonds is being exported as blanched, roasted, salted, or in mixes, and is reported along with other nut products in a basket category.

As used in this report and in all subsequent summaries, tonnages are quoted in metric units, and 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2,204.6 pounds.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED: Commercial production in specified countries,  
Average 1966-70, Annual 1971-74  
(In thousands of metric tons 1/)

Region and Country	Average 1966-70	1971	1972	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>
Foreign:					
Iran .....	5.8	7.1	9.0	7.1	9.0
Italy .....	35.0	16.0	15.0	7.0	21.0
Morocco .....	3.6	2.5	4.8	5.5	5.0
Portugal .....	3.9	6.5	5.5	8.0	5.0
Spain .....	31.1	33.0	50.0	37.0	55.0
Total .....	79.4	65.1	84.3	64.6	95.0
United States .....	<u>4/</u> 47.8	<u>4/</u> 69.9	<u>4/</u> 64.4	<u>4/</u> 67.7	100.0
World total .....	127.2	135.0	148.7	132.3	195.0

1/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

4/ SOURCE: Almond Control Board

ALMONDS; SHELLLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,  
1969-73 marketing years 1/  
(In thousands of metric tons 2/)

Country	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <u>3/</u>
Foreign:					
Iran .....	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.2
Italy .....	17.4	17.7	13.2	9.6	3.0
Morocco .....	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.3
Portugal .....	1.7	5.0	5.2	4.5	6.6
Spain .....	13.0	16.5	19.0	33.0	24.0
Total .....	38.3	47.0	44.3	56.3	43.1
United States .....	25.6	25.9	35.7	24.9	35.0
World total .....	64.4	72.9	80.0	81.2	78.1

1/ Iran--year beginning September 23; Morocco--year beginning July 1; Spain, Portugal, and Italy--year beginning September 1; U.S.--year beginning August 1.

2/ All tonnages have been converted to metric units; 1 metric ton is equivalent to 2204.6 pounds.

3/ Forecast.

ALMONDS, SHELLLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b.  
 Bari, Italy, marketing seasons 1968-73  
 (In U.S. cents per pound)

Month	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
August	62.3	86.8	87.6	97.5	107.6	177.0
September	60.9	98.0	77.6	93.8	105.7	181.3
October	61.9	99.2	74.0	93.9	102.6	176.4
November	64.2	97.1	73.4	89.9	101.7	170.1
December	64.8	97.2	70.8	90.9	102.1	172.9
January	65.6	97.0	69.4	96.8	104.1	169.4
February	66.0	91.0	69.1	96.3	105.7	165.9
March	65.8	88.2	72.9	95.4	118.3	166.8
April	68.5	83.6	73.1	97.9	142.4	157.1
May	77.2	82.7	80.8	102.0	167.3	156.1
June	77.6	89.9	79.1	107.9	173.5	142.6
July	79.6	88.7	85.2	107.8	176.0	

## **CITRUS PRODUCTION IN 1973-74 SLIGHTLY BELOW LAST YEAR'S RECORD**

Citrus production in the major producing countries of the world in 1973-74 is estimated slightly below the record level of the previous year. Total output of oranges (including tangerines), grapefruit, and lemons individually were only slightly less than 1972-73 record crops.

**Oranges.** Production in 1973-74 is 27 million metric tons, 1 percent below last season's record output. The Northern Hemisphere crop dropped 4 percent, but Southern Hemisphere producers expect a 13 percent increase.

The United States, a supplier of one-third of the total output, is reporting a crop of 9 million metric tons, 3 percent below that of 1972-73. Japan, the second largest producer in 1973-74, reported a decline of 7 percent to 3.8 million metric tons. In the Mediterranean area, only Israel and Italy posted gains. In Spain, the largest producer of the area, production fell 8 percent to 2.4 million metric tons.

The Brazilian crop is expected to increase 25 percent to 3.2 million metric tons, offsetting the 16 percent drop in Argentina. Australia and South Africa both posted gains, 13 percent and 7 percent, respectively, for the 1973-74 season.

**Grapefruit.** Total production of 3.3 million metric tons is less than 1 percent below the record level of 1972-73. For most countries, 1973-74 production levels are remarkably similar to levels for the 1972-73 season. The United States crop is virtually the same as last year—2.4 million metric tons.

U.S. output represents nearly three-quarters of the total. Israel and Argentina were the major exceptions to the static trend. Israeli production fell 15 percent to 340,000 metric tons, and the Argentine crop increased 12 percent.

**Lemons.** Total production of lemons for 1973-74 of 2.2 million metric tons is 9 percent below last year's record level. The United States dropped back to second position as world supplier with a crop of 600,000 metric tons, 22 percent below the 1972-73 crop. In the Mediterranean area, Italy, this year's leading producer, was the only country to post an increase. The important Italian crop was 6 percent above that of 1972-73. Total Southern Hemisphere production is expected to increase 9 percent, partially offsetting the 12 percent drop in the Northern Hemisphere crop.

CITRUS FRUITS: Production in specified countries,  
seasons, 1969 through 1973 1/

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Area	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES:</b>					
North America:					
British Honduras .....	23	38	37	42	41
Jamaica .....	85	87	59	74	49
Mexico <sup>3/</sup> .....	937	1,406	1,114	1,270	1,142
Trinidad and Tobago .....	13	8	13	3	10
United States .....	7,658	7,875	7,889	9,246	8,985
Total .....	8,716	9,414	9,112	10,635	10,227
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria .....	441	451	445	451	448
Cyprus .....	101	168	154	204	181
Greece .....	464	421	390	432	432
Israel .....	909	1,076	1,148	1,076	1,160
Italy .....	1,669	1,599	1,760	1,581	1,685
Lebanon .....	145	192	191	202	155
Morocco .....	819	753	821	988	984
Spain .....	2,135	2,005	2,179	2,642	2,434
Tunisia .....	67	70	75	90	70
Turkey .....	474	513	535	563	507
Total .....	7,224	7,248	7,698	8,229	8,056
Far East:					
Japan .....	2,424	2,994	2,896	4,056	3,766
Taiwan .....	152	187	223	235	225
Total .....	2,576	3,181	3,119	4,291	3,991
Northern Hemisphere Total..	18,516	19,843	19,929	23,155	22,274
South America:					
Argentina .....	1,092	1,255	976	1,032	864
Brazil <sup>4/</sup> .....	2,005	2,132	2,760	2,560	3,208
Chile .....	42	43	43	43	47
Surinam .....	12	8	8	9	8
Total .....	3,151	3,438	3,787	3,644	4,127
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia .....	343	315	368	319	359
South Africa, Rep. of .....	493	481	514	539	579
Southern Hemisphere Total ...	3,987	4,234	4,669	4,502	5,065
Total specified countries ...	22,503	24,077	24,598	27,657	27,339



CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
seasons, 1969 through 1973 1/ (cont'd)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Area	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>					
North America:					
British Honduras .....	9	14	15	14	14
Jamaica .....	19	25	20	22	28
Mexico <sup>3/</sup> .....	14	25	20	32	35
Trinidad and Tobago .....	18	15	19	5	18
United States .....	1,984	2,243	2,380	2,428	2,424
Total .....	2,044	2,322	2,454	2,501	2,519
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria .....	4	5	5	5	5
Cyprus .....	50	61	60	75	72
Israel .....	278	355	328	400	340
Morocco .....	8	5	15	17	18
Spain .....	7	7	6	6	6
Total .....	347	433	414	503	441
Northern Hemisphere Total ..	2,391	2,755	2,868	3,004	2,960
South America:					
Argentina .....	131	144	140	179	201
Surinam .....	5	3	4	4	3
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia .....	11	16	14	14	15
South Africa, Rep. of ....	93	107	137	111	112
Southern Hemisphere Total ...	240	270	295	308	331
Total specified countries ...	2,631	3,025	3,163	3,312	3,291

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
seasons, 1969 through 1973 1/ (cont'd)

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Commodity and Area	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
<u>LEMONS</u>					
North America:					
United States .....	521	567	575	766	600
Mediterranean Area:					
Algeria .....	16	14	14	14	14
Cyprus .....	17	30	22	38	31
Greece .....	116	135	132	141	133
Israel .....	36	42	35	43	40
Italy .....	779	747	779	650	690
Lebanon .....	53	75	82	86	44
Morocco .....	3	3	8	8	3
Spain .....	127	88	96	199	185
Tunisia .....	8	8	9	9	8
Turkey .....	122	126	142	149	110
Total .....	1,277	1,268	1,319	1,337	1,258
Northern Hemisphere Total ..	1,798	1,835	1,894	2,103	1,858
South America:					
Argentina .....	202	199	186	232	260
Chile .....	38	40	42	40	41
Total .....	240	239	228	272	301
Other Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia .....	30	30	35	33	35
South Africa, Rep. of .....	15	16	19	20	19
Southern Hemisphere Total ...	285	285	282	325	355
Total specified countries ...	2,083	2,120	2,176	2,428	2,213

1/ Data refer to harvests in the Northern Hemisphere (including Surinam) beginning in the fall of the year shown and Southern Hemisphere harvests beginning in the spring of the following year.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ States of Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz only.

4/ State of Sao Paulo only (data converted from boxes of 40 kg. each).

## **WORLD LARD PRODUCTION, WORLD TALLOW AND GREASE PRODUCTION**

### **World Lard Production**

During 1973, world lard production was down 3.4 percent to 3.7 million metric tons. This was the second consecutive year that world lard production declined. The principal reason for the decline was reduced lard production in the United States.

In 1973, U.S. lard production was off 19.6 percent to 568,000 tons. This decline was due to sharply reduced hog slaughter. U.S. lard production on a per animal basis, however, has been declining since the mid-1950's, due to increased demand for lean pork and the reduced age of hogs at slaughter.

In the other major lard producing areas, there was a 6.7 percent decline in the USSR and a slight increase in European Community (EC) lard production. World production is expected to be up in 1974 because of increased slaughter.

### **World Tallow and Grease Production**

World tallow and grease production was down 2.7 percent to 4.4 million metric tons in 1973, compared to 4.5 million tons in 1972. Production in 1973 was 3.6 percent off the record 1971 production level of 4.6 million tons. U.S. production in 1973 was down 5.4 percent to 2.41 million tons, compared with 2.55 million tons in 1972. The U.S. remains the world's largest producer of tallow, accounting for 55 percent of the total. In the other major producing areas, there were slight increases in the EC; the USSR was up 3.1 percent; Australia, up 1.1 percent; and New Zealand, up 7.3 percent. Production was down 2.3 percent in Canada and 1.9 percent in Argentina.

For 1974, tallow and grease production is expected to be up about 3 percent over 1973 levels because of higher worldwide levels of cattle slaughter.

TALLOW AND GREASES<sup>1</sup>: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1964-68, ANNUAL 1969-73  
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1964-68	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
CANADA.....	123.2	150.5	179.8	199.6	204.4	199.6
MEXICO.....	19.6	20.4	22.4	21.1	22.0	22.2
UNITED STATES.....	2,341.8	2,354.1	2,478.0	2,609.1	2,549.6	2,412.2
OTHER.....	17.0	20.0	20.2	21.6	23.0	23.2
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,501.6</b>	<b>2,545.0</b>	<b>2,700.3</b>	<b>2,851.4</b>	<b>2,799.0</b>	<b>2,657.2</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	123.2	153.9	140.1	128.9	138.6	135.9
BRAZIL.....	57.4	75.4	69.5	70.5	73.0	75.0
CHILE.....	8.6	9.6	9.9	8.9	6.0	6.3
COLOMBIA.....	16.6	20.4	21.5	23.8	22.0	19.6
PARAGUAY.....	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.7	3.3 *
PERU.....	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	5.5	5.2
URUGUAY.....	18.4	16.3	20.0	16.8	16.7	12.9
VENEZUELA.....	8.8	10.6	10.2	10.9	11.0	11.4
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>268.2</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>269.5</b>
<b>EUROPE:</b>						
<b>WESTERN:</b>						
<b>EC:</b>						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	19.6	21.8	23.0	23.7	22.7	22.8
DENMARK.....	49.2	53.0	55.3	61.0	63.4	68.0
FRANCE.....	122.8	122.0	126.0	144.0	147.0	157.0
GERMANY, WEST.....	88.8	116.0	127.0	161.0	135.0	135.0
IRELAND.....	9.4	12.3	16.8	17.1	14.3	14.7
ITALY.....	54.4	66.5	65.4	66.3	63.8	60.5
NETHERLANDS.....	26.6	20.8	33.6	33.2	32.6	28.4
UNITED KINGDOM.....	142.0	137.2	147.3	147.3	138.2	132.1
<b>TOTAL EC.....</b>	<b>512.6</b>	<b>557.6</b>	<b>594.5</b>	<b>653.6</b>	<b>617.0</b>	<b>618.5</b>
AUSTRIA.....	6.4	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.6
FINLAND.....	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
NORWAY.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
PORTUGAL.....	4.6	8.7	7.6	8.5	9.7	9.7 *
SPAIN.....	10.0	19.9	23.1	23.8	22.8	25.5
SWEDEN.....	11.4	10.9	10.9	9.6	8.4	8.5 *
SWITZERLAND.....	7.6	9.3	10.1	10.1	9.2	9.0
<b>TOTAL WESTERN.....</b>	<b>564.2</b>	<b>617.2</b>	<b>656.3</b>	<b>716.1</b>	<b>677.4</b>	<b>681.6</b>
<b>EASTERN:</b>						
BULGARIA.....	8.4	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.5
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	13.0	14.4	14.4	15.0	15.1	15.3
GERMANY, EAST.....	13.0	15.0	15.6	15.2	15.9	16.3 *
HUNGARY.....	5.8	6.9	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.0
POLAND.....	24.6	30.4	30.0	28.5	27.3	29.2
YUGOSLAVIA.....	16.0	17.7	16.6	17.9	16.0	16.4
<b>TOTAL EASTERN.....</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>645.0</b>	<b>710.7</b>	<b>748.0</b>	<b>807.8</b>	<b>766.6</b>	<b>774.3</b>
<b>U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>305.0</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>321.9</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
<b>SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF.....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2 *</b>
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
IRAN.....	14.0	17.6	15.7	15.6	17.2	18.1
ISRAEL.....	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
JAPAN.....	7.2	8.6	10.2	10.7	11.4	8.7
PHILIPPINES.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
TURKEY.....	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.1
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	102.8	188.4	192.5	213.3	244.4	247.1
NEW ZEALAND.....	74.4	95.6	94.0	92.1	94.1	101.0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>284.0</b>	<b>286.5</b>	<b>305.4</b>	<b>338.5</b>	<b>348.1</b>
<b>TOTAL SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>3,894.0</b>	<b>4,179.5</b>	<b>4,353.8</b>	<b>4,579.8</b>	<b>4,536.4</b>	<b>4,412.9</b>

\* - FAO Estimate

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES.  
<sup>2/</sup> PRELIMINARY.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE. PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1964-68, ANNUAL 1969-73  
IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1964-68	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
<b>NORTH AMERICA:</b>						
CANADA.....	57.4	52.3	55.1	62.8	55.3	46.3
MEXICO.....	35.8	44.0	47.0	53.0	59.0	58.0
UNITED STATES.....	959.8	863.6	867.7	889.0	706.7	568.0
OTHER.....	17.4	18.5	19.2	19.6	19.4	19.9
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,070.4</b>	<b>978.5</b>	<b>989.0</b>	<b>1,024.5</b>	<b>840.4</b>	<b>692.2</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA:</b>						
ARGENTINA.....	30.0	30.7	31.5	37.2	36.6	45.0
BRAZIL.....	91.4	91.9	95.0	101.7	108.0	115.6
CHILE.....	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2
COLOMBIA.....	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
PERU.....	6.4	7.1	6.9	8.1	6.3	6.8
URUGUAY.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5
VENEZUELA.....	4.6	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.1	6.0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>183.7</b>
<b>EUROPE:</b>						
<b>WESTERN:</b>						
<b>EC:</b>						
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	22.6	28.8	35.9	78.4	43.8	47.7
DENMARK.....	39.6	38.3	38.7	41.2	41.3	41.7
FRANCE.....	73.8	66.0	66.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
GERMANY, WEST.....	280.6	311.2	320.0	340.8	340.8	332.8
IRELAND.....	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0
ITALY.....	77.8	82.9	79.4	86.0	95.2	109.0 *
NETHERLANDS.....	27.2	29.7	31.7	38.8	65.6	37.2
UNITED KINGDOM.....	10.8	11.8	11.7	12.5	11.8	11.8
<b>TOTAL EC.....</b>	<b>534.6</b>	<b>571.1</b>	<b>585.9</b>	<b>625.2</b>	<b>645.9</b>	<b>647.2</b>
AUSTRIA.....	33.4	33.0	32.3	31.8	30.1	30.1
FINLAND.....	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.6
GREECE.....	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.1	7.8
NORWAY.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
PORTUGAL.....	8.8	11.1	9.8	10.3	11.4	12.8 *
SPAIN.....	68.6	83.8	94.4	91.2	88.5	114.2
SWEDEN.....	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.7	9.4	9.0
SWITZERLAND.....	9.6	12.0	11.8	12.4	13.9	14.5
<b>TOTAL WESTERN.....</b>	<b>670.2</b>	<b>726.9</b>	<b>750.9</b>	<b>790.0</b>	<b>810.2</b>	<b>840.6</b>
<b>EASTERN:</b>						
BULGARIA.....	36.2	34.6	30.3	35.0	41.9	38.2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	92.2	91.6	95.3	101.9	109.9	112.0
GERMANY, EAST.....	142.8	153.2	145.7	152.7	165.8	169.8 *
HUNGARY.....	76.2	75.3	77.7	94.1	110.7	97.3
POLAND.....	234.4	242.5	236.9	243.2	294.6	328.1
YUGOSLAVIA.....	121.4	104.5	120.4	145.2	134.0	130.0
<b>TOTAL EASTERN.....</b>	<b>703.2</b>	<b>701.7</b>	<b>706.2</b>	<b>772.1</b>	<b>856.9</b>	<b>875.3</b>
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>1,373.4</b>	<b>1,428.5</b>	<b>1,457.2</b>	<b>1,562.1</b>	<b>1,667.1</b>	<b>1,716.0</b>
<b>U.S.S.R.....</b>	<b>688.0</b>	<b>706.2</b>	<b>783.7</b>	<b>910.3</b>	<b>924.8</b>	<b>862.5</b>
<b>AFRICA:</b>						
SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF.....	9.6	12.7	11.4	9.3	9.3	11.8 *
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>						
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	24.4	29.1	34.6	35.0	36.3	46.0
JAPAN.....	56.0	63.6	81.0	94.8	105.0	110.5
PHILIPPINES.....	46.8	57.4	58.4	56.0	59.4	56.0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>212.5</b>
<b>OCEANIA:</b>						
AUSTRALIA.....	7.8	9.5	9.9	10.4	11.8	13.1
NEW ZEALAND.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>TOTAL SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>3,417.4</b>	<b>3,431.1</b>	<b>3,571.7</b>	<b>3,865.3</b>	<b>3,823.0</b>	<b>3,692.1</b>

\* - FAS Estimate

<sup>1/</sup> PRELIMINARY.

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